

# The Times - Dispatch

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1911.

THE NEW TARIFF MAKERS.

All the fourteen Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means in the next Congress are lawyers. Three of them are minority members of the Ways and Means Committee in the present Congress. The oldest among them has seen fifty-seven summers and the youngest has barely crossed the thirty-seventh parallel. Only four of them come from important manufacturing towns—Underwood, of Alabama, who will be chairman of the committee, and who lives at Birmingham, where there are blast furnaces, rolling mills, steel works and railroad machine shops; Burton Harrison, of New York; Andrew James Peters, of Boston, and William Hughes, of Paterson, New Jersey, where there are locomotive and bridge works, cotton, wool, silk and linen factories. The other Democrats on the committee come from very small communities, Hull, of Tennessee, hailing from Carthage, which with its 600 population does not wish to be destroyed; James from Kentucky; Kitchin from North Carolina; Hammond from Minnesota; Rainey from Illinois; Dixon from Indiana; Palmer from Pennsylvania; Shackelford from Missouri; Randall from Texas, and Bissell from Georgia. Underwood has been in Congress for ten years, and the next oldest member of the committee in point of service is Brantley.

These are the men who were selected by the Democratic caucus last week to frame the tariff bills that will be introduced in the next Congress, and we have not the least doubt that they will do their work well. Some excessively nervous people think that they will not be as conservative as the so-called "business interests" would like, and it need not cause surprise if they go about their business without special concern for any particular class in the country. There will be sore disappointment if they do not frame a bill that will revise the tariff downward, thus fulfilling the pledges of the Republican party at the last Presidential election and justifying the restoration of the Democratic party to power. The fact that most of the Democratic members of the tariff-making committee come from small country communities affords the best assurance that the interests of the people will be regarded in the making of the new law. The next Democratic tariff will not be made in secret conclave, behind closed doors, at the dictation of the representatives in Congress of the special interests as the Payne-Aldrich bill was made, we may be sure. The country lawyers on the committee will doubtless be glad to hear "the interests," but coming from near the people, who bear the burden of the tariff taxes as they bear the burden of all other taxes, they will take good care that the welfare of their immediate constituents is not lost sight of in the general scramble among the "infant industries" for yet more protection.

The tariff is to be revised this time in earnest and in the interest of the people. In order that the people may know exactly how it is done, we would suggest that all hearings before the committee be held out in the open, that there be no backdoor business this time, that the tariff duties be laid not for protection but for revenue only, and that, in reckoning the amount to be raised by the tariff, account be taken only of the needs of the Government economically administered. We have heard a great deal about scientific methods in the making of the schedules so that American industry will not be hurt and the interests of foreign manufacturers be promoted; but, the amount necessary for the support of the Government having been ascertained, the schedules should be arranged so that the things which the people need most will be admitted free of duty. The country may rest securely in the knowledge that the Democrats will not be governed in their work by any thought of punishing any industry or any class of industries, but that their whole effort will be the distribution of the burden of taxation so that the main load will not fall on the people. The Democratic tariff is to be a tariff for revenue only, not a tariff for protection, and the selection of the members of the tariff-making committee from the small communities, we repeat, is the best assurance that the revenue idea will be carried out in the making of the new law.

BOOSTING BALTIMORE.

Mayor Mahool of Baltimore has been requested to call a mass-meeting of the business men and citizens of that town, irrespective of party affiliation, to be held in the city hall, to adopt measures towards securing the selection of Baltimore as the city in which the next Democratic National Convention shall be held. There appears to be a very general desire among the citizens that

the convention shall be held there, the Republican papers, as well as the Democratic papers urging the great importance of such a national gathering as this convention would be from a business and social point of view as well as from the gathering together of the representatives of one of the great political parties in the country. We hope that the convention will be held in Baltimore. It looks to us as if it were about time for the National Democracy to know something of this general region of country as well as about the middle and further West, and Baltimore would be an ideal place for the Convention, not only because of its situation, but because of its great historic interest and particularly because of the hospitable character of its people.

The Jackson Day celebration in the Maryland town was a great success, not only in the number of distinguished Democrats from all parts of the country who attended it, but from the conservative and common sense discussion of the present and the future of the party and the country. We trust that the Democratic Committee will vote unanimously for Baltimore.

## A SHIP SUBSIDY EXPOSURE.

One day about two years ago, a "tall, dark-haired man," who said he was a lobbyist at Washington, offered the New York Journal of Commerce \$10,000 for its support of the ship subsidy steal. Six years ago "an unknown man," who refused to disclose his identity unless his offer were accepted, called at the office of the Journal of Commerce and offered to pay that paper \$100,000, taking a million copies of the paper, for the insertion of an article in one issue supporting the ship subsidy legislation, and, in evidence of good faith, offered to write a certified check for \$10,000 to bind the agreement, the balance, \$90,000, to be paid upon publication of the article. Thirty years ago John Roach, the ship-builder of unhappy memory, went into the office of the Journal of Commerce, when the editor Dodsworth, the owner of the paper was alive, laid down a blank check, asked Dodsworth to fill it out and to stop writing against ship subsidy.

These statements were made yesterday by Alfred W. Dodsworth, business manager of the Journal of Commerce, to the House Committee investigating the ship subsidy business. The committee wanted to know why the editor of the paper, brother of the Dodsworth who testified yesterday, did not make these statements when he was before the committee some time ago, and will probably summon him to explain why he did not so testify on his original examination. The editor will doubtless be pleased to explain and it is hoped that he will be able to give the names of the mysterious visitors who tried to buy the opinions of his paper.

Enough is known by the committee, however, to make it very suspicious of the men who are hanging around Washington now and who have maintained a lobby at the National Capital for many years in aid of the most bare-faced scheme for plucking the Government that has ever been proposed. Congress after Congress the American Merchant Marine lobbyists have infested the Capitol with their presence, and Congress after Congress they have been defeated in one House or the other in the accomplishment of their designs upon the Treasury. They are making a determined stand now to get their feet into the public trough; but the testimony of Mr. Dodsworth yesterday ought to make the Congress very careful about yielding to their present attempt at robbery. The Dodsworths are perfectly trustworthy and responsible men. They have been offered large sums of money for their "influence." If they would allow their paper to be subsidized in the interest of ship subsidies, and for thirty years they have declined to be parties to the combination which, under the cover of extending the commerce of this country, have sought to make the way open for another "infant industry" at the expense of the taxpayers. The people have not asked for ship subsidies, they don't want them, they don't need them, and Congress will grant them at its peril.

## HOW TO SCOTCH THE CONVICT COLONY.

Now that the Fine Arts Commission has reported to the President that it does not see any objection to the establishment of the District Convict Settlement in Virginia next door to the home and tomb of Washington, we should like to know what the Washington Post is going to do about it. The Congressmen and Senators from Virginia can make a powerful and effective argument against this scheme if they will only give their attention to the appropriations for the support of the District Government. Even the Fine Arts Commission could not prevail against an argument of that sort.

## WHEN HARVEY COMES TO TOWN.

George Harvey, the Editor of Harper's Weekly and of the North American Review, will speak in Richmond at the Auditorium of the Jefferson Hotel on Wednesday evening, March 22, under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia. It was Col. Harvey's intention to speak here in behalf of this great cause on Washington's Birthday, February 22, but he has found it impracticable to be here on that historic day and has postponed his coming until a month later. He will speak to the Irish of Savannah on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, and will drop in on the folks here five days later. We do not know what he will talk about, but we are sure that what he says will be well said and well worth hearing, because he touches no subject that he does not

illumine and follows no cause with which he does not sympathize.

Next Monday night at the Mechanics' Institute Auditorium, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, editor of the Forerunner, her own magazine, published in New York, will speak under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia on "Women and the State." Monday afternoon, Mrs. Gilman, who enjoys a continental reputation for great cogency of thought and beauty of expression, will talk to the members of the Woman's Club on "Our Brains and What Ails Them." It is interesting to note that Mrs. Gilman will be introduced to the Club by the Hon. Joseph D. Eggleston, State Superintendent of Education.

The Equal Suffrage League of this State has entered upon a campaign of education. Its members feel that this is the best method of making their intentions known to the general public. They know that they are out of touch with many of the best and most influential people of the State and they feel that if their purposes were better understood the public would give them credit at least for a patriotism not less sincere than it is unusual.

## SAME OLD BUNCO PARTY.

The Albany Evening Journal, Mr. Barnes's own newspaper, says that his election as chairman of the New York Republican Committee "is no vindication of anybody," that it has no significance as a victory for the so-called Old Guard and that he feels that "without antagonism to any man or class of politicians the Republican party will fulfill its mission and appeal successfully to the intelligence of the electorate if it holds fast to hard sense and is orderly and law-abiding in its procedure."

There appears to be a very clear understanding between the Old Guard and the Purty League of the Republican party in New York State. Both are tarred with the same stick. The Purty people told the truth last summer about the Old Guard, but that was intended only for the consumption of the hour, now that the two factions of the party have gotten together so that it can steel away the rights of the people with both hands. We do not know what the Colonel thinks about the situation, nor does it matter. He appears to have been lost in the shuffle.

## CONSULS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Much has been done in the last few years toward reforming the consular service, but much remains to be done. One of the chief things left to do is to take the consular service out of politics. Appointments to this important service have been made too often out of political need or motive. Consular places have been tossed about in Congress as party spoils for the payment of campaign obligations. Often incompetent persons are thrust into the service. There are many inefficient men in it to-day.

It is now proposed to make all such appointments in accord with the merit system. All applicants for consularships will be required to stand an examination for securing a place and for promotion. While educational qualifications will not count wholly, they will have great value. Personality must be taken into account, for tactfulness and diplomacy are not taught in books or acquired too easily. It would promote American commercial interests abroad, if the consular service were put on a business basis and not on a political one.

These offices are very essential to the business of the nation. Merchants and manufacturers in all the States are seeking trade opportunities in other countries. The business efficiency of consuls will mean much in promoting our business interests abroad.

## VAN DYKE'S VALEDICTORY.

Princeton University has within the year sustained two losses which that institution can ill afford. Woodrow Wilson has gone to the gubernatorial chair, and now Henry Van Dyke, the most distinguished member of the faculty, has proffered his resignation. Van Dyke is known to the American people—a distinction which no other professor at "Old Nassau" can claim. His books, his sermons, his fine personality—these things have made him famous.

"I have been sitting on the back porch with my boys (the students) long enough, and if I back up my knapsack and get out, I guess it will not make very much difference."

Such is the valedictory of Dr. Van Dyke on leaving the institution to which he has brought much honor. The reason given for his resignation is that he has not been given that position at Princeton in academic affairs that he ought to have had. Insignificant committee assignments have been doled out to him. It looks like the old case of professional jealousy. No one has said so, but it is probable that the fame won by Dr. Van Dyke in this country and as a lecturer in France, coupled with the popularity among Princeton students that he enjoys, have caused envy on the part of some of his obscure colleagues. It is an old story—college professors, with all their ethics, with all their training, strive to belittle a famous co-worker, seek to make him a prophet not without honor save in his own country.

Yet they really can do him no harm. Countless college men have been made better by the practical, everyday religion of Van Dyke, the preacher, and from him have caught a simple and real faith; thousands have read his exquisite books to remember their charm and literary beauty. Numberless are they who have followed in his writings this modern Isaac Walton as he went through green meadows to deep pools with rod and reel.

Whither he shall go we know not,

but wherever, peace and length of days to Henry Van Dyke.

## THE VICTORIES OF THE AUTO-MOBILE.

The New Orleans Daily Picayune well says: "The way in which the automobile industry has developed and grown within the comparatively short period since the horseless carriage first commenced to attract attention is one of the most astonishing things in contemporary history."

Fifteen years ago the automobile was comparatively a crude and primitive vehicle, when the efficient machine of this day and time is considered. In 1897 a speed of twenty-nine miles an hour was considered record-breaking. Now a speed of one hundred and thirty-one miles the hour has been reached.

It is calculated that in 1910 about 200,000 cars were manufactured, as compared with 55,000 in 1908 and 80,000 in 1909. At the close of 1910 it is estimated that there were 400,000 automobiles in the United States, in actual use. These figures represent a tremendous financial investment in automobiles, and there is little evidence to support the contention that the demand has lessened.

Formerly, the motor car was used chiefly, if not solely, for pleasure. Now the principle of the automobile is applied to many forms of traction. Automobile trucks, for conveying heavy and light merchandise, are becoming common. Public cabs of the horse variety are being replaced by the taxi-cab. The horse-drawn vehicle is disappearing gradually. Once a curiosity and a luxury, the automobile is now a very common vehicle.

The automobile has come to stay. The average man will soon be able to buy one and use it.

## JUST LIKE THE MEN.

How would the women act if they were in politics? That is one of the great incidental questions attached to the mighty problem of equal suffrage for women. Some people have believed that female suffrage would prove "a panacea for all our ills political."

Now comes up an interesting case. There is discord among feminine voters in the far West. The State of Washington has recently given the ballot to its women, and the Washington Equal Suffrage Association determined to signalize its victory by merging with the National Council of Women Voters. A meeting for the accomplishment of this object was held on January 14 in Tacoma. Suffrage workers from all of the suffrage States were invited and were requested to address the great meeting. The National Council, it should be said, is to wage the suffrage campaign in the backward States which still reject equal rights for women.

Yet what promised to be a great festival of feminine rejoicing was changed by "malign and mysterious influences" into a seething mass of discord and belligerency. Some of the women prepared a list of officers for the Washington Council in advance of the meeting, and some of the other women objected to the "slate." When the election of officers took place the slate-makers were triumphant, after "a sharp and bitter conflict," in which hard words and stinging charges were hurled about freely. The insurgent leaders protested against the ruling of the woman chairman. Some parliamentary on the other side arose and scored the point that the protestant had not presented her credentials, and was, therefore, not entitled to recognition.

When the credentials were produced, submitted and approved, the hot insurgents found out that their opponents, working with machine-like precision, had completed the business before the meeting and adjourned. As it had nothing else to do, the defeated insurgent faction organized an outdoor indignation meeting, which was addressed by their leader, "in tears, very angry, and with her hat all askew."

According to its preliminary announcement, the purpose of the new Council is to hear the claims of rival parties, study the different political principles and listen to the candidates before each election. The candidates are to be permitted to present their views, and then the women will decide whether they will support them or not. The Council will be absolutely non-sectarian and non-partisan. Now, listen to what one of the insurgent leaders says as to this proclamation of purposes:

"It is too bad that at the very outset of our political career there should be an attempt to corral the women of the State like so many sheep, with the purpose of driving them in a herd under whatever political banner may be chosen by a few schemers, or perhaps better, by one schemer. The reason given for his resignation is that he has not been given that position at Princeton in academic affairs that he ought to have had. Insignificant committee assignments have been doled out to him. It looks like the old case of professional jealousy. No one has said so, but it is probable that the fame won by Dr. Van Dyke in this country and as a lecturer in France, coupled with the popularity among Princeton students that he enjoys, have caused envy on the part of some of his obscure colleagues. It is an old story—college professors, with all their ethics, with all their training, strive to belittle a famous co-worker, seek to make him a prophet not without honor save in his own country."

Doesn't that sound, with a few nouns changed, just like the men in Virginia who are shouting against the "machine"? Does it not show that in political thought the women are very much like the men?

However, this is but one instance, and it is unscientific to judge a great cause by a few of its supporters. What if the women be just like the men in politics? They have as much right to insurge and fight within the party as the men have, and that is what we have been contending for—equal rights. If it be shown that the women are worse than the men, there may be some cause for holding back the ballot, but so long as they really are no worse, they are equally entitled to vote. Truth, like a shining star, bids the women to advance to their own.

Senator Aldrich has given up his work at Washington and gone down to Jekyll Island to fish. He has chartered a steamer, has had it fitted up as a house-boat and intends to spend over



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## LITTLE KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH PEERS

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

ENGLISH people are curiously ignorant about their own fellow-countrymen, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd-George, in one of his recent public diatribes against the upper chamber, proceeded to ask his audience, by way of proving the "fish, as it is," should steer his craft up the James River where the fishing is always good, even if the fishy tribe be at times somewhat suspicious of the hook.

Governor Blesoe, of South Carolina, will probably be interested to learn that the corset coat will be the fashionable spring and summer garment for men this year; that the trousers must fit the legs so snugly that it will be necessary for the man to remove his shoes in order to change his trousers, the idea of the international Custom Cutters being that "the foolish over-exaggerated man" has had his day.

Macaulay has got it wrong again. Only awhile ago he drew the Democratic donkey with a cow's hind legs and tail and now he has illustrated "The Squeeze" at Albany with Murphy and Ryan pulling against each other with all their might. What The World has attempted to prove is that they were pulling together.

Governor Patterson was succeeded yesterday by Governor Hooper in the Executive office at Nashville. In the last thirty days of his official life Patterson pardoned one hundred and seventy-three convicts. With such a nucleus as this he should not find it very difficult to organize a new party.

"The distinguished Senator from Oregon, Mr. Bourne, and his recently organized Salvation Army," is the very clever way in which Senator Depew referred to the champion of the new Progressive League into which all the Republican Adulterers are to be gathered together.

General Murray Vandiver, Treasurer of the Andy Jackson Committee in Baltimore, has reported that the expense of the recent Democratic celebration there was \$11,536.50, or \$1,150.30 more than the committee had collected for the purpose; but the additional amount has been made good and the people of Baltimore were so much pleased with their first great venture in national politics for many years that they are opening their pocketbooks for the National Democratic Convention next year.

"Wear the red ribbon," is the admonition made to the people of Staunton by the Staunton Daily Leader. The red ribbon signifies that the wearer is a Staunton "booster" ready to "receive every proposition from whatever source looking to the upbuilding of the community." It means that the wearer will not "knock" Staunton for sixty days and will buy everything needed in Staunton, instead of some other place. It is a very good idea and if carried out will benefit the queen city of Augusta.

"Abe Martin," the Indiana philosopher, remarks, "A sensible woman in society is just about as much out of place as a how-legged feller in a drill." Mr. Martin is speaking, of course, of the women in Indiana.

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There is nothing makes one feel so good as to realize that he possesses a strong stomach and enjoys robust health and such an experience can be yours—sickly folks—if you'll only take a short course of

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Thousands owe their continued good health to its use. Why not try the plan to-day? It is for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Poor Appetite, Belching, Headache, Costiveness, Biliousness, Colds and Grippe.

"You are as well as your stomach." HOSTETTER.

Lord Bellingbrooke was at the time of this second marriage twenty-three years of age, and signed the registry with an exceedingly shaky and trembling hand. His bride had been a domestic servant at Lyndhurst Park, his place in Wiltshire, and had borne the name of Mary Howard. For a time she was generally known as Mrs. Vernon Henry St. John, who succeeded to the peerage of Bellingbrooke and to the Barony of St. John of Bellingbrooke, and also the birth certificate of their son, who was born on March 15, 1896.

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